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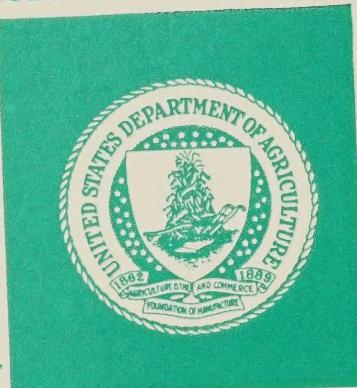
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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH SUPPORTING THE URUGUAY ROUND OF THE GATT.
Agriculture and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-64.

Abstract

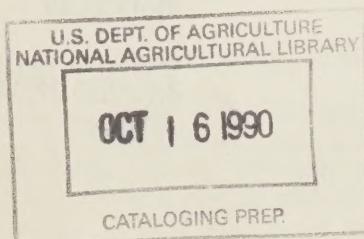
The Economic Research Service (ERS) has long been active in analysis of government agricultural policies in the United States and elsewhere. In recent years, much of that analysis has been directed toward the issues under discussion at the Uruguay Round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This report lists ERS research that might be useful in evaluating the proposals for policy change now under negotiation at the GATT.

Keywords: agricultural policy, agricultural trade, trade liberalization

Preface

ERS publications useful to analysis of proposals for agricultural policy reform are listed in this report. Most of these listings are accompanied by abstracts. Presented conference papers on related topics are also listed if a supporting document was made public by the author. The items are listed chronologically. A brief subject index is provided.

This report was compiled by Carl Mabbs-Zeno with able clerical assistance from Wendy Washington.



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Bibliography of Research Supporting the Uruguay Round of the GATT

1. Economic Research Service, International Economics Division. *Consortium on Trade Research: Agricultural Import Demand in Low-Income, Middle-Income, and Centrally Planned Countries*. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 173. Aug. 1982.
During the seventies, demand for agricultural imports increased substantially in low- and middle-income countries and the centrally planned countries. Future growth in such demand will depend on internal policy decisions and domestic and international economic conditions of these countries. State trading, food reserves, and bilateral agreements are becoming increasingly important in international agricultural trade. The third meeting of the Consortium on Trade Research focused on agricultural import demand in the developing and centrally planned countries and the policies and economic conditions affecting that demand.
2. Sharples, Jerry A., Alan Webb, and Forrest Holland. *World Trade and U.S. Farm Policy*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES840521. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., June 1984.
Agricultural exports are important both to the U.S. farm economy and the nonfarm economy. Grains, oilseeds, and oilseed products represent over two-thirds of the value of U.S. agricultural exports. The United States has the abundant land resources and the technology to compete effectively in the growing global market for these commodities. Growth in U.S. agricultural exports will depend upon U.S. domestic policies: macroeconomic policy, trade policy, and farm policy. A major policy conflict exists between supporting domestic grain prices and expanding exports.
3. Paarlberg, Philip L., and Jerry A. Sharples. *Japanese and European Community Agricultural Trade Policies: Some U.S. Strategies*. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 204. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1984.
Japanese and European Community (EC) wheat and coarse grains policies have increased the cost of U.S. farm programs and cut U.S. farm income. The agricultural sector in the United States would benefit from selective EC and Japanese agricultural trade liberalization. This study looks at the alternatives open to the United States, Japan, and the EC, and determines which alternatives would benefit the agricultural sectors of all three parties.
4. Webb, Alan J. *Protection in Agricultural Markets*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES840524. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Sept. 1984.

Little progress has been made in reducing agricultural protection in the past 35 years despite a substantial reduction in trade barriers for other sectors. The importance attached to food and agricultural issues and the influence of politically powerful interest groups have precluded reforms in domestic policies which would make a reduction in trade barriers possible. The difficulty in measuring the level of agricultural protection--complicated by the prevalence of numerous nontariff

barriers--inhibits the dissemination of information which would stimulate the development of political constituencies opposed to protectionist measures. The major U.S. contribution to the negotiation of a liberalization of agricultural trade may be U.S. concessions in nonagricultural sectors.

5. Roningen, Vernon O. *A Static World Policy Simulation (SWOPSIM) Modeling Framework*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES860625. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., July 1986.

This report documents a framework that can be used to create static world policy simulation (SWOPSIM) models. The framework consists of a simple economic structure that includes summary policy measures plus a set of computer programs that generates the models from a master model spreadsheet. The models created by the framework reside in spreadsheets and are modified and solved as spreadsheets. SWOPSIM models are designed to simulate the effect of changes in policies on production, consumption, and trade. The framework allows the construction of static single-product as well as multi-product world models. Economic linkages across products can occur via cross-price relationships and "input-output" product specification while linkages across countries and regions take place through domestic-international price equations and world trade. The use of the SWOPSIM framework is illustrated with a simple world agricultural trade model.

6. Ballenger, Nicole, and others. "Trade Negotiations Ahead: U.S. versus the World," *Agricultural Outlook*. Sept. 1986.

7. Landes, Maurice R. "Subsidies and Protectionism in Indian Agriculture," *South Asia: Situation and Outlook*, RS-86-10. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Sept. 1986.

Major government policy interventions in India's food grain, oilseed, and cotton sectors include input subsidies, producer price supports, consumer subsidies, and state controls on foreign trade. Estimates of policy transfers to producers and consumers as a result of these policies indicate that the effects of trade policies tend to dominate the relatively minor effects of other policies. During 1981/82-1983/84, producers of wheat, rice, and cotton were taxed and consumers were subsidized by trade practices. Oilseed producers and processors tended to be subsidized by controls on trade, while consumers of edible oils were taxed. Despite recent steps to liberalize trade in industrial goods and technology, measures to liberalize trade in essential agricultural commodities are unlikely because of the importance of maintaining consumer price stability and a development strategy focusing on growth with equity.

8. Dixit, Praveen M., and Vernon Oley Roningen. *Modeling Bilateral Trade Flows with the Static World Policy Simulation (SWOPSIM) Modeling Framework*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES861124. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Dec. 1986.

This report documents the method for constructing a bilateral trade flow model of the Armington type within the SWOPSIM (Static World Policy Simulation) framework. The logic of the Armington bilateral trade flow model is presented and its parameterization in SWOPSIM is illustrated. Appendices document recent improvements made in SWOPSIM computer programs and procedures including the capacity to generate bilateral trade flow models.

9. Ballenger, Nicole. "Multilateral Trade Negotiations and Agricultural Issues in the Western Hemisphere," *Western Hemisphere: Situation and Outlook Report*, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., 1986.

10. Economic Research Service, International and National Economics Divisions. *Government Intervention in Agriculture: Measurement, Evaluation, and Implications for Trade Negotiations*. Foreign Agricultural Economics Report No. 229. (Also ERS Staff Report No. AGES861216, Jan. 1987.) April 1987.

This study analyzed government intervention in the agricultural sectors of the market-oriented countries most active in trade. Levels of assistance or taxation to agricultural producers and to consumers in the form of domestic farm programs and agricultural trade barriers, which are measured by parameters known as producer and consumer subsidy equivalents, were calculated for 1982-84. Findings reveal a tendency for less-developed countries to assist consumers and for developed nations to assist producers. Assistance to producers of food grains, dairy products, and sugar tended to be higher than assistance to other producers. Results for individual countries and individual commodities gauge the mission facing the new round of multinational trade negotiations to reduce protectionism.

11. Ballenger, Nicole, John Dunmore, and Thomas Lederer. *Trade Liberalization in World Farm Markets*. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 516. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., May 1987.
12. Coyle, William T. "Government Assistance in Japanese Agriculture," *East Asia and Oceania Situation and Outlook*. RS-87-2. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., May 1987, p. 58-69.
Analysis of government assistance to Japanese agriculture during 1982-84 shows that food grains (rice, wheat, and barley), fluid milk, and dairy products were most heavily assisted. Beef, pork, soybean, sugarcane, and sugarbeet producers received intermediate levels of assistance. Poultry and citrus producers were more moderately assisted. Japan's overall agricultural assistance level, heavily weighted by rice, was the highest among developed countries, with about three-quarters of the total resulting from border measures.
13. Peacock, David, and Ed Allen. "Producer Subsidy Equivalent Calculations: Brazilian Soybeans," *Western Hemisphere Situation and Outlook*, July 1987.
14. Roningen, Vernon, John Sullivan, and John Wainio. "The Impact of Removal of Support to Agriculture in Developed Countries." Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association meeting, East Lansing, MI, Aug. 1987.
15. Ballenger, Nicole, and Carl Mabbs-Zeno. "Government Intervention in Agriculture: The Case of Developing Countries," *World Agriculture Situation and Outlook Report*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Sept. 1987 (Updated and reprinted May 1988).
Developing countries play an increasingly important role in world agricultural trade, and they represent growth markets for agricultural exports. In spite of this, their role in current trade negotiations has not been clearly defined. This article examines the nature and implications for world trade of government intervention in agriculture in developing countries.
16. Krissoff, Barry, and Nicole Ballenger. *Effects of Protection and Exchange Rate Policies on Agricultural Trade: Implications for Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES870825. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Sept. 1987.
The effects of reducing countries' protection of the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors are assessed, with emphasis on Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. By modeling simultaneously all goods sectors of the economy in a multicountry framework, the authors evaluate the importance of (1) the relative rates of protection between the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and (2) exchange rate adjustments that follow trade liberalization in a world of floating rates. The authors find that net agricultural trade for Argentina and Brazil would improve substantially, particularly if both trade barriers and exchange rates were liberalized multilaterally. In addition, the value of gross domestic product improves for all three countries following multilateral liberalization, suggesting that these countries will improve their standards of living with lower levels of world protection.

17. Schwartz, Nancy E., and Barry Krissoff. *How Strategies to Reduce U.S. Bilateral Trade Deficits in Manufactures Affect U.S. Agricultural Exports*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES871005. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Oct. 1987.

Recent U.S. policy debate has focused on reducing U.S. bilateral trade deficits in manufactures with Japan and the European Community (EC). This paper analyzes how different policies would affect U.S. agricultural exports. The analysis uses a static equilibrium world model for disaggregated agriculture, aggregated Armington-type manufactures, and aggregated nontraded goods. Agricultural exports tend to be hurt least by foreign liberalization of manufactures trade and hurt most by U.S. imposition of retaliatory protection on manufactures, although both these policies improve U.S. bilateral trade deficits. By contrast, a 10-percent devaluation of the dollar helps agriculture and induces the largest improvement in bilateral trade deficits.

18. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. "Nigerian Policies Affecting Agricultural Trade." Paper presented at African Studies Association, Denver, CO, Nov. 20-22, 1987.

19. D'Silva, Brian C., and Ibrahim El Badawi. "Indirect and Direct Taxation of Agriculture in Sudan: The Role of the Government in Agriculture Surplus Extraction." Paper presented at Allied Social Science Meetings, Chicago, IL, Dec. 28-30, 1987.

20. Ender, Gary. "Pakistan's Cotton Production and Exports: How Important are Subsidies?" *South Asia: Situation and Outlook Report*. RS-87-10. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Dec. 1987, pp. 48-60.

Pakistan is a major producer of cotton and was the world's leading exporter in 1985/86. Producers benefit from almost ideal agro-climatic conditions, including rich soils, plentiful sunshine, and extensive canal and tubewell irrigation systems. Government intervention, however, tended to dampen the incentive to grow cotton, as domestic prices were kept low to favor the textile industry. Producers were implicitly taxed by the Government's trade and output price policies, although input subsidies, primarily on fertilizer, partially offset this effect. Since 1984/85 dramatic increases in cotton production in Pakistan, due in part to the rapid spread of a new high-yielding variety, coincided with a world glut and a sharp decline in prices. Under these conditions, the Government of Pakistan subsidized exports to protect its foreign exchange earnings and hold down the costly stock buildup.

21. Krissoff, Barry, and Nicole Ballenger. "Agricultural Trade Liberalization in a Multi-Sector World Model." Working Paper No. 87-9. International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium, Dec. 1987. (Also published in *Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 3, 1989, pp. 83-98.)

Impacts of agricultural and nonagricultural trade liberalization on agriculture are assessed in a multi-commodity, multi-country framework. By modeling simultaneously all goods sectors of the economy, the authors evaluate the importance of (1) relative price changes between sectors and (2) income and exchange rate adjustments that follow trade liberalization in a world of floating rates.

Specifically, the authors compare two cases using a static world policy simulation (SWOPSIM) model: agricultural multilateral liberalization and complete multilateral liberalization with floating exchange rates for all countries/region. In both cases agricultural commodity prices tend to increase, an effect which is more pronounced when currency values adjust. The developing countries, in particular Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, have the most significant advances in agricultural and total domestic product when exchange rates vary. Moreover, the gains from international trade are extended to all countries/regions explicitly specified in the model.

22. Goodloe, Carol A. *Government Intervention in Canadian Agriculture*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES871216. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Jan. 1988.

Canadian Government intervention in agriculture is measured for 1980/81-85/86 using producer and consumer subsidy equivalents (PSE's and CSE's). PSE's were highest for dairy and sugar. CSE's were most negative for dairy products and poultry. PSE's for western grains and oilseeds were moderate, on average, but had high growth rates. Producer support for corn, soybeans, beef, and pork was low and stable. A weighted average PSE for all commodities during the 6-year period was about 25 percent, meaning government support accounted for about a quarter of the value of agricultural production. For 1986/87, producer support is estimated to have increased most significantly for western grains and oilseeds as the Government has instituted new programs or modified old ones in response to falling world prices.

23. Newman, Mark D. "Southern Agriculture and the World Economy: An Introduction to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations." Paper presented at the South Agricultural Economics Association meeting, New Orleans, LA, Feb. 2, 1988.
24. Ballenger, Nicole. "PSEs: What They Are and Their Role in Trade Negotiations," *Choices*. First quarter 1988, 36-37.
25. Economic Research Service, Agricultural and Trade Analysis Division. *Estimates of Producer and Consumer Subsidy Equivalents: Government Intervention in Agriculture, 1982-86*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES880127. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Apr., 1988.
This report presents producer and consumer subsidy equivalents for various agricultural commodities in 16 countries and the European Community. These measures estimate the effect of government policies on producer revenue and consumer cost.
26. Hiemstra, Stephen W., and Mathew Shane. *Monetary Factors Influencing GATT Negotiations on Agriculture*. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 236. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Apr. 1988.
Large swings in interest and exchange rates have increased government intervention in trade and government support of domestic agricultural production. This situation has led to reduced import demand, global surpluses, and increased budgetary outlays. These consequences have stimulated negotiations aimed at liberalizing trade. The traditional roles of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and a focus on developed country trade have discouraged a discussion of these problems in GATT negotiations. The importance of developing countries in agricultural trade, their increased participation in GATT, and the structure of their exchange markets have also complicated these negotiations.
27. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl. "Government Intervention in Agriculture of Less Developed Nations: Recent Experience and Prospects for Change." Paper presented at the Global Development Conference, Reston, VA, Apr. 15-17, 1988.
28. Mielke, Myles. "Government Intervention in Mexican Agriculture." Paper presented at the Global Development Conference, Reston, VA, Apr. 15-17, 1988.
29. Economic Research Service, Agriculture and Trade Analysis Division. *Global Review of Agricultural Policies*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES880304. May 1988.
An Economic Research Service program identifies the types of government policy intervention used by the United States and foreign governments and measures the levels of protection provided to the agricultural sector. Intervention includes both domestic and external measures. This report reviews general economic policy goals and agricultural programs for each country.

30. Haley, Stephen, and John Sutton. "Trade Policy Reform: The Role of Natural Resources in Institutional Change," *Policy Research Notes*, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., No. 25, May 1988.

31. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C., and Nicole Ballenger. "Developing Country Agriculture in the Uruguay Round: What the North Might Miss." International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Working Paper 88-1, June 1988.

32. Schwartz, Nancy, and Stephen Magiera. "Estimating Trade Distorting Effects of Agricultural Policies: Preliminary Results for the U.S., EC, and Japan." Paper presented at the Western Agricultural Economics Association meetings, Honolulu, July 1988.

33. Shane, Mathew D., ed. *Trade and Development: Proceedings of the Winter 1986 Meeting of the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES870928. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., July 1988.

Trade is both a driving force for economic growth and economic growth is a major determinant of agricultural trade. This meeting was held at the International Wheat and Maize Research Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico and focused on how trade and economic development are related. Three separate sections comprise the set of papers presented at the meeting. The first, representing the theme day, involved four papers focusing on the relationship between trade and development. The second focused on CIMMYT's role in generating agricultural development through the transfer of high-yielding wheat varieties to Third World countries. The third presented a set of short related papers on a variety of topics of current interest.

34. Nelson, Frederick J. "Government Intervention in U.S. Agriculture." Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association meetings, Knoxville, TN, July 31 - Aug. 3, 1988.

Producer subsidy equivalents for 12 U.S. commodities averaged \$26.7 billion per year during 1982-86, an amount nearly equal to net farm income for all farm commodities. The subsidy, as a percentage of gross receipts, was reduced from 36 percent to 26 percent by eliminating direct payments from the calculation.

35. Brooks, Douglas H. "Reducing Support Using Aggregate Measures, Case Study: Thailand." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988. (Also published as ERS Staff Report No. AGES89-30. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., July 1989.)

Thailand is the world's leading exporter of rice and a major exporter of other agricultural products. Government involvement in Thai rice markets has recently been characterized by a shift from net taxation to support, although at relatively low levels. Rice export taxes and input subsidies can be quantified using the producer subsidy equivalent (PSE), an aggregate measure of government intervention. Reducing government support, as measured by the PSE, could be accomplished by charging for irrigation or reimposing export taxation. The latter alternative would increase government intervention while lowering the PSE value.

36. Chattin, Barbara, and Suchada Langley. "Country Case Study: The United States." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

37. Coyle, William. "Country Case Study: Japan." Background paper for the International Trade Research Consortium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

38. Ender, Gary. "Government Intervention in Pakistan's Agricultural Economy in the Context of the Uruguay Round." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

39. Hickenbotham, Terry L., and Robert M. House. "Impacts of Industrial Market Economy Trade Liberalization on U.S. Agriculture." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

40. Johnston, B. G. "Who Gains and Who Loses from Trade Liberalization in the Australian Economy: Some Recent Results from ORANI." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

41. Johnston, Brian, and others. "Economic Effects of Agricultural Trade Liberalization on Developing Countries: A Partial Equilibrium Approach." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

42. Kilkenny, Maureen, and Sherman Robinson. "Economywide Implications of Agricultural Liberalization in the United States." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

43. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. "Accommodating the Interests of LDC's at the GATT." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

44. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. "Nigerian Policies Affecting Agricultural Trade." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

45. Magiera, Stephen L. "The Aggregate Approach Made Operational." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

46. Magiera, Stephen L., and others, ed. *Negotiating a Framework for Action*. Summary Report for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

47. Magiera, Stephen L., and Michael T. Herlihy. "Comparing World Price Changes from Trade Liberalization Models." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

48. Magiera, Stephen, and Nancy Schwartz. "Negotiating Trade-Distorting Policies Under a Comprehensive Framework." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

49. Peacock, David, and John Link. "Bringing Agriculture into the GATT: LDC Case Study on Brazil." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

50. Sutton, John D. "Agricultural Resource Policy Issues and the GATT Negotiations." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

51. Webb, Alan J. "A Trade Adjustment Assistance Program for Agriculture." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

52. Webb, Shwu-Eng H., and Alan J. Webb. "The Role of Environmental and Natural Resource Policies in Agricultural Trade Liberalization." Background paper for the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium Symposium, Annapolis, MD, Aug. 19-20, 1988.

53. Kilkenny, Maureen, and Sherman Robinson. "Modelling the Removal of Production Incentive Distortions in the U.S. Agricultural Sector." Paper presented at XX International Conference of Agricultural Economists, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 24-31, 1988. (Also published in *Agricultural Economics*, forthcoming.)

54. Haley, Stephen L., and Praveen M. Dixit. *Economic Welfare Analysis*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES871215. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1988.

This report presents an overview of welfare economics relevant to international trade issues. It describes and analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of various welfare measures commonly used in empirical trade research and concludes that the Marshallian welfare measures of consumer and producer surplus are best suited for use in the SWOPSIM modeling framework. The report then describes the procedures for creating and modifying specific spreadsheets for welfare analysis. This SWOPSIM welfare calculation framework can deal with a variety of theoretical issues in welfare analysis. These issues include the path dependency problem, producer and consumer subsidy equivalents in a multigood setting, the distinction between intermediate and final goods, joint products, and mandatory supply controls. The framework is useful for evaluating and measuring potential gains from trade, especially in the context of trade liberalization negotiations.

55. Ballenger, Nicole, ed. *Agricultural Policy Reform in the Uruguay Round: Proceedings of a Workshop on Economic Issues and Research Needs*. ERS Staff Report No. AGESS880729. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Sept. 1988.

The Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations conducted under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has drawn unprecedented attention to global agricultural trade and policy issues. The negotiations are well into their second year and major participants have already presented proposals for agricultural policy reform. There is an ongoing role for economic analysis and a need for it to be presented effectively to policymakers to facilitate the negotiating process and elevate the policy debate. This workshop explored research and analytical needs in the areas of measuring government intervention in agriculture and the use of a measurement index in the trade negotiations, the regional and world effects of removing government support in the long term and during the adjustment period, defining and analyzing decoupled farm income payments and other transition measures, and exploring the commonalities and differences in developed- and developing-country interests in policy reform.

56. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. "African Interests at the GATT Negotiations." Paper presented at African Studies Association, Chicago, IL, Oct. 28-31, 1988.

57. Koopman, Robert, Ed Cook, and William Liefert. "Soviet Support to Agriculture: Its Measurement and Impact on World Markets." Unpublished manuscript, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Centrally Planned Economies Branch, Nov. 1988.

58. Haley, Stephen L. *Joint Products in the SWOPSIM Modeling Framework*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES881024. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Nov. 1988.

A consideration of joint products is important in the trade modeling currently underway at the Economic Research Service. Joint products are especially important in the modeling of the dairy and oilseed sectors. This report explains how recent work in multioutput production theory can be used to model these sectors in the SWOPSIM modeling framework. The advantage of applying theory is improved consistency of model parameter values for evaluating trade liberalization scenarios.

59. Economic Research Service, Agriculture and Trade Analysis Division. *Agriculture in the Uruguay Round: Analyses of Government Support*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES880802. Dec. 1988.

Current negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are considering proposals to eliminate government programs affecting agriculture in the member countries. Key to the negotiations are measures to assess the economic effect of such programs on trade. The producer and consumer subsidy equivalents (PSE's and CSE's) are such measures. Subsidy equivalents, by summarizing the effects of a wide variety of government policies into one parameter, allow comparisons to be made of government support across countries, commodity markets, and types of policies. This report presents several analyses of government intervention in agriculture as measured by PSE's and CSE's.

60. Buckley, Kate. "GATT Negotiations: Paving the Way for Liberalized Trade in Agriculture." *Agricultural Outlook*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Dec. 1988.
61. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl, and Arthur Dommen. *Subsidy Equivalents: Yardsticks of Government Intervention in Agriculture for the GATT*. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 558. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Jan. 1989.
62. Lambert, Miles J. "Hungary's Interest in the Cairns Group," *Centrally Planned Economies: Situation and Outlook Report*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Jan./Feb. 1989.
63. White, T. Kelley. "Policy Research Implications Under Trade Liberalization," *Journal of Agribusiness*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Feb. 1989), pp. 10-16.
64. Buckley, Kate. "GATT Negotiations and Trade in Tropical Products," *Agricultural Outlook*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Mar. 1989.
65. Haley, Stephen L. *Using Producer and Consumer Subsidy Equivalents in the SWOPSIM Modeling Framework*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-11. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Mar. 1989.
Producer subsidy equivalents (PSE's) and consumer subsidy equivalents (CSE's) are used as aggregate policy measures in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's modeling of the effects of trade liberalization on world agriculture. This report examines some issues concerning the use of PSE's and CSE's in the modeling of agricultural trade liberalization in the context of the Static World Policy Simulation (SWOPSIM) models of USDA. It discusses some of the assumptions required when using PSE's and CSE's in SWOPSIM, the possible shortcomings of those assumptions, and alternative ways of dealing with the shortcomings. Three related topics are: (1) using PSE's and CSE's as approximations to specific policy interventions such as target prices, loan rates, and export restitutions, (2) adjustments to PSE's when modeling acreage set-asides and/or supply controls, and (3) initialization of the model in the context of distortions.
66. Sullivan, John, John Wainio, and Vernon Roningen. *A Database for Trade Liberalization Studies*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-12. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Mar. 1989.
Studies of global changes in trade and domestic agricultural policies require a global database. This report presents such a database for 22 commodities and 36 regions of the world. The database includes elasticities of supply and demand as well as quantity and price data for 1984 and 1986. Summary measures of support to agriculture are given in the form of producer and consumer subsidy equivalents.
67. Young, C. Edwin, and others. *Economic Effects of Mandatory Production Controls*. Agricultural Economic Report No. 595. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Mar. 1989.
Mandatory restrictions on agricultural production continue to be advocated as an alternative policy for increasing farm income while reducing farm program costs. Although farm income might rise in the short run, such programs would be costly to consumers and possibly to the Federal Treasury. An export subsidy would be needed to maintain current agricultural export levels if a mandatory production control program were used to raise prices. The cost of such a subsidy could exceed savings

that come from eliminating government income support programs. The program would affect agribusinesses by reducing the need for farm supplies and by reducing the amount of product handled beyond the farm gate. More generally, programs that idle productive resources to maintain higher prices may lead to production inefficiencies and to capitalization of program benefits that are captured by current landowners.

68. Blandford, David, Harry de Gorter, Praveen Dixit, and Stephen Magiera. "Agricultural Trade Liberalization: the Multilateral Stake in Policy Reform." Paper presented at the National Planning Association, Apr., 1989.
69. Economic Research Service, Agricultural and Trade Analysis Division. *GATT and Agriculture*. Miscellaneous Publication No. 1468. U.S. Dept. Agr., Apr. 1989.
70. Whitton, Carolyn, and Kate Buckley. "GATT Negotiations and Liberalizing Trade for Textiles and Cotton," *Agricultural Outlook*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Apr. 1989.
71. Koopman, Robert, William Liefert, and Ed Cook. "Soviet Reform and Agricultural Trade Liberalization under GATT: Estimated World and Domestic Impacts." Paper prepared for 1989 Allied Social Sciences Association meetings, Atlanta, GA, Dec. 1989.
72. Gardiner, Walter H., Vernon O. Roningen, and Karen Liu. *Elasticities in the Trade Liberalization Database*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-20. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., May 1989.

This report documents the elasticities that are available in the Trade Liberalization (TLIB) database, which are used by the Static World Policy Simulation (SWOPSIM) framework for generating TLIB models. The price elasticities of supply and demand are the key elements of models created from the TLIB database because these elasticities summarize the supply and demand behavior of each country to a price change as a result of a change in government policy. Various sources of elasticities have been used to compile a set of elasticities consistent with the data in the database.

73. Ballenger, Nicole, Kathleen Doering, and Mary C. Mervenne. *Agricultural Trade, Agreements, and Disputes in the Western Hemisphere*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-28. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., June 1989.

This report describes and assesses the major bilateral and multilateral arrangements guiding agricultural trade relations among Western Hemisphere countries and details the recent and ongoing agricultural trade disputes between the United States and its Western Hemisphere trade partners and competitors. The report does not analyze these multilateral arrangements or current issues in great depth. Rather, it attempts to present a broad picture of international institutions affecting Western Hemisphere trade.

74. Magiera, Stephen L. "Indonesia and the Agricultural Negotiations of the Uruguay Round." Paper prepared for the Task Force on Agricultural Policy, Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, June 1989.
75. Magiera, Stephen L. "Indonesian Producer Subsidy Equivalents: Preliminary Estimates." Paper prepared for the Task Force on Agricultural Policy, Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, June 1989.

76. Normile, Mary Anne. "The European Community in the Uruguay Round: Agricultural Trade Negotiations and EC Policy," *Western Europe Agriculture and Trade Report*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Jun. 1989.

The EC and other major trading nations are more than halfway through the latest round of multilateral trade talks sponsored by the GATT. Agricultural issues are at the forefront of the negotiations. Disagreements between the United States and the

EC over the objectives of the negotiations on agriculture led to a collapse in the talks in Montreal last December. The negotiations moved ahead in April as the United States and the EC found a temporary solution to their differences, but many issues remain unresolved. EC efforts to unify the internal market and strengthen economic ties with their West European neighbors raise the stakes for a successful outcome of the multilateral negotiations.

77. Harwood, Joy. "Liberalizing World Trade in Wheat," *Agricultural Outlook*, AO-154 (July 1989), 28-32.

78. Clauson, Annette L. "The U.S. Sugar Industry: GATT and Its Possible Effects." Paper presented at Annual Conference of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Montreal, July 9-12, 1989.

79. Kim, C. S. "Gains from Trade Liberalization in the World Wheat Market." Paper presented at Annual Conference of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Montreal, July 9-12, 1989.

80. Krissoff, Barry, John Sullivan, and John Wainio. "Opening Agricultural Markets: Implications for Developing Countries." Paper presented at the Canadian Agricultural Economics and Farm Management Society meeting, Montreal, Canada, July 9-12, 1989.

The authors examine the effects on developing countries of opening international agricultural markets. Specifically, the authors remove trade-distorting agricultural policies in industrial and developing countries and realign developing country exchange rates to reflect an equilibrium market rate. The authors find that if the industrial and developing economies liberalize their agricultural markets, world prices of most agricultural goods would increase. Agricultural trade balances improve for developing countries particularly when they participate in the liberalization. In the simulation exercise, which corrects for misaligned exchange rates and removes trade-distorting agricultural policies, developing countries gain nearly \$25 billion in net trade, over twice the amount resulting from industrial economy liberalization.

81. Leuck, Dale, and David Kelch. "Political and Economic Factors Influencing the Negotiating Positions of the United States and the European Community on Agricultural Trade." Paper presented at Annual Conference of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, Montreal, July 9-12, 1989.

82. Vollrath, Thomas L. "Competitiveness and Protection in World Agriculture." *Agriculture Information Bulletin* No. 567. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., July 1989.

The United States advocates competitive and efficient world markets. This report explores what agricultural competitiveness means by using three different measures: market share, relative export advantage, and revealed competitiveness. Each measure has a special use. This analysis shows that the most competitive agricultural exporters are usually those with the least government intervention. It also shows that the United States is most competitive in agricultural commodities such as soybeans and coarse grains that receive relatively little government protection. This apparent conflict between competitiveness and protection suggests that openness makes markets perform better, increasing global economic efficiency.

83. Magiera, Stephen L., and Praveen Dixit. "Decoupling and the GATT." Paper presented at American Agricultural Economics Association meetings, Baton Rouge, LA, Aug. 1989.

84. Normile, Mary Anne. "The European Community in the Uruguay Round: Agricultural Trade Negotiations and EC Policy," *Western Europe: Agriculture and Trade Report*, RS-89-2, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1989, pp. 47-55.

The EC and other major trading nations are more than halfway through the latest round of multilateral trade talks sponsored by the GATT. Agricultural issues are at the forefront of the negotiations. Disagreements between the United States and the EC over the objectives of the negotiations on agriculture led to a collapse in the talks

in Montreal last December. The negotiations moved ahead in April as the United States and the EC found a temporary solution to their differences, but many issues remain unresolved. EC efforts to unify the internal market and strengthen economic ties with their West European neighbors raise the stakes for a successful outcome of the multilateral negotiations.

85. Porter, Jane M., and Douglas E. Bowers. *A Short History of U.S. Agricultural Trade Negotiations*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-23. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1989.

The U.S. proposal to eliminate domestic farm subsidies worldwide, presented to the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations in 1987, is a significant break with past policies. Trade liberalization has been a U.S. goal since the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, but, until recently, the United States and many other nations have acted to preserve their own farm subsidies. In the 1980's, slower growth in international farm trade, the threat of trade wars, and higher subsidy costs have led to a reassessment of domestic as well as export subsidies and have created a climate favorable to eliminating subsidies.

86. Roningen, Vernon O., and Praveen M. Dixit. *Economic Implications of Agricultural Policy Reforms in Industrial Market Economies*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-36. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1989.

The authors used an 11-region, 22-commodity world net trade model to study the economic implications of agricultural policy reform in industrial market economies. Their analysis shows that elimination of protectionist agricultural policies would drive up world prices for most commodities and that the increases would be closely related to the levels of government assistance. The results also indicate that the United States would improve its agricultural balance of trade, while the European Community and Japan would face considerably larger trade deficits. All three economies, however, would experience income gains from multilateral liberalization, though, on a per capita basis, these gains would be small.

87. Seitzinger, Ann Hillberg, and Philip L. Paarlberg. *A Survey of Theoretical and Empirical Literature Related to Export Assistance*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-34. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1989.

The literature about export assistance divides such programs according to whether they apply to each unit of a particular commodity exported by the subsidizing country or whether they are targeted toward specific markets. These global and targeted export assistance programs are further distinguished by whether payment of the subsidies is made in cash or in kind. Traditional theory determines global cash export assistance to be welfare reducing for the exporter, while the effect of global export assistance paid in kind depends on the cost of in-kind subsidies. Global cash assistance may become a rational instrument for capturing of greater market shares in the future or for satisfying influential political interest groups. Targeted assistance offers potential benefits to the exporting country by directing subsidies toward markets with greater income and substitution effects, leading to greater price responsiveness. However, empirical studies find that targeted assistance offers only small benefits in expanding exports and causes substantial disruptions in trade flows.

88. Sutton, John D. *Resource Policy Subsidies and the GATT Negotiations*. Agricultural Economic Report No. 616. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Aug. 1989.

Domestic resource policies, such as below-market price irrigation water and conservation acreage retirement, may be important to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations when they are, in effect, subsidies that can affect production and trade. This report looks at both explicit and implicit producer subsidies in overall terms and with respect to specific policies of major trading countries. Two guidelines are presented that might be used to determine whether resource policies distort trade.

89. Webb, Alan J., Praveen M. Dixit, and Chip Conley. "GATT and the 1990 Farm Bill: Compatibility or Confrontation." Invited paper, American Agricultural Economics Association meetings, Baton Rouge, LA, Aug. 1989.

90. Webb, Shwu-Eng H., and Alan J. Webb. "U.S. Conservation Reserve Programs and the GATT." Paper presented at the American Agricultural Economics Association meeting, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, Aug. 2, 1989.

91. Childs, Nathan. "Liberalizing World Trade in Rice," *Agricultural Outlook*, AO 156, Sept. 1989, 30-34.

92. Mielke, Myles J. *Government Intervention in the Mexican Crop Sector*. ERS Staff Report No. AGES 89-40. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Sept. 1989.
Although Mexican agriculture is still regulated by nontariff barriers and domestic price controls, there has been some movement toward liberalization during the 1980's. There was less regulation of wheat and sesameseed in 1986 and 1987 than in previous years, for example. To simulate a gradual reduction in government intervention of the agricultural sector, a likely result of the current GATT negotiations, this report modeled a 50-percent reduction in Mexico's producer price subsidies over 5 years. Preliminary results indicate a substantial effect on the production and trade of corn and sorghum, but a relatively small effect on soybeans.

93. Krissoff, Barry, John Sullivan, and John Wainio. "Developing Countries in an Open Economy; Results of ERS Model." Paper presented at OECD/World Bank Symposium on Agricultural Trade Liberalization: Implications for Developing Countries, Paris, France, Oct. 5-6, 1989.

94. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C., and Barry Krissoff. "Liberalization of Tropical Beverages." Paper presented at OECD/World Bank Symposium on Agricultural Trade Liberalization: Implications for Developing Countries, Paris, France, Oct. 5-6, 1989.

95. Hoffman, Linwood, Bengt Hyberg, and Stephanie Mercier. "Liberalizing World Trade in Coarse Grains," *Agricultural Outlook*, Oct. 1989, pp. 29-32.

96. Chattin, Barbara, and Robert Wise. "Agricultural Trade Policy and GATT Negotiations," *Agricultural Food Policy Review: U.S. Agricultural Policies in a Changing World*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., AER-620, Nov. 1989.

97. Dixit, Praveen M., Michael T. Herlihy, and Stephen L. Magiera. "Global Implications of Agricultural Trade Liberalization," *Agricultural Food Policy Review: U.S. Agricultural Policies in a Changing World*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., AER-620, Nov. 1989.

98. Hertel, Thomas W. "Domestic Implications of Trade Policy Liberalization," *Agricultural Food Policy Review: U.S. Agricultural Policies in a Changing World*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., AER-620, Nov. 1989.

99. Langley, Suchada and Harry Baumes. "Evolution of U.S. Agricultural Policy in the 1980's," *Agricultural Food Policy Review: U.S. Agricultural Policies in a Changing World*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., AER-620, Nov. 1989.

100. Liefert, William, Edward Cook, and Robert Koopman. "World Agricultural Trade Liberalization and the USSR." Paper presented at 21st National Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Chicago, IL, Nov. 2-5, 1989.

101. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C., and Barry Krissoff. "Implications for Africa of Trade Liberalization in Tropical Beverages." Paper presented at African Studies Association, Atlanta, GA, Nov. 2-5, 1989.

102. Webb, Shwu-Eng H. "Agricultural Commodity Policies in China: Estimates of PSEs and CSEs, 1982-87," *China Agriculture and Trade Report: Situation and Outlook Series*, RS-89-4, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., Nov. 1989.

103. Ballenger, Nicole, coordinator, "The World Commodity Markets: Government Intervention and Multilateral Policy Reform," ERS Staff Reports, forthcoming.

Includes 11 commodity-specific reports covering wheat, rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, dairy, beef, pork, poultry, tobacco, sugar, and fruits, vegetables, wine and tropical beverages. The motivation for these reports is the interest in the implications of multilateral policy reform for individual commodity markets. Each report begins with an overview of the market as shaped by the current set of government policies worldwide. The principal market participants and their contributions to global production, consumption, and trade are reviewed. Bilateral trade flows, as influenced by preferences for particular varieties, classes, or qualities of the commodity, are explored in some detail. The reports then array the many border measures and domestic policies affecting commodity trade, and discuss the economics of these various instruments. Building on the results of empirical models of trade liberalization developed at ERS and other institutions, and the commodity expertise of the authors, the papers present qualitative assessments of the effects of agricultural liberalization by industrial market economies on the commodity markets. Results include effects on world commodity prices, price stability, trade volume and flows, and U.S. production and trade. Regions and interest groups sharply advantaged or disadvantaged by liberalization are highlighted, and the contribution of the individual commodity market effects to global gains from all-commodity liberalization are discussed. Outcomes of policy reform are often uncertain; therefore, these monographs attempt to facilitate an understanding of the economics of possible alternatives.

Individual Monographs:

wheat--Joy Harwood and Ken Bailey

coarse grains--Bengt Hyberg, Stephanie Mercier, and Linwood Hoffman

rice--Nathan Childs

oilseeds--Tom Bickerton and Joe Glauber

dairy--Don Blayney, Richard Fallert, and William Paddock

beef--Bill Hahn

pork--Shayle Shagam

poultry--Robert Bishop, Stephanie Mercier, Lee A. Christensen, and Larry Witucki

tobacco--Verner Grise

sugar--Robert O. Barry and Ron Lord

fruits, vegetables, wine, and tropical beverages--Kate Buckley

104. Economic Research Service, Agriculture and Trade Analysis Division. *Multilateral Trade Liberalization By Industrial Market Economies*, Foreign Agricultural Economics Report, forthcoming. Current agricultural policies are costly:

o The costs of providing agricultural protection exceeded the transfers received by producers in the industrial market economies. Altogether, the IME's transferred nearly \$100 billion to their agricultural sectors in 1986. But consumers and taxpayers in the IME's gave up over \$135 billion; thus every dollar of support transferred to IME farmers required \$1.35 from IME consumers and taxpayers. In the United States, each dollar of support to farmers required \$1.41 from consumers and taxpayers.

- o By promoting expansion, which contributed to depressed world prices, IME policies adversely affected producers in other countries, as well as producers in the IMEs.
- o By distorting resource use, the policies of the IME's resulted in lower national incomes and lower employment in the IME economies. Had the industrial market economies removed their agricultural support policies in 1986, there would have been changes in global agriculture and improved global economic welfare.
- o For most commodities, surplus production would have been lower, world prices higher, and world trade expanded.
- o Taxpayers in every region would have benefited from trade reform; in countries that rely heavily on consumer transfers for support, consumers would have gained from trade reform.

105. Ender, Gary. "Government Intervention in Pakistan's Agricultural Economy in the Context of the Uruguay Round." ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.

106. Haley, Stephen L., Michael T. Herlihy, and Brian Johnston. "Assessing Model Assumptions in Trade Liberalization Modeling: An Application to SWOPSIM." ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.

Economists concerned with modeling trade liberalization under the GATT must deal with the effects of removing U.S. set-aside requirements and deficiency payments. This paper reviews the results of several sensitivity test of the ERS Trade Liberalization (TLIB) model. The range of outcomes for various acreage reduction specifications are not wide enough to cast doubt on the core implications of the TLIB model. More significant challenges to TLIB results come from two sources: (1) the degree to which agricultural resources are believed to be immobile, and (2) the degree to which deficiency payments are assumed to be decoupled from farmers' decisions of how much to produce.

107. Hickenbotham, Terry L., and Robert M. House. *Impacts of Trade Liberalization on U.S. Agriculture*. ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.

The U.S. proposal in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is to eliminate distortive subsidies and provide any necessary assistance to farmers through nondistortive assistance. The changes would be phased in over a 10-year period. To simplify our analysis, we analyzed a scenario that differs in important respects from the U.S. proposal in the GATT. We simulated multilateral trade liberalization by eliminating all producer subsidies in the United States as well as in other countries.

In this analysis, liberalization leads to increased demand for U.S. agricultural exports. Market prices for major crops rise as much as 12 percent, but program crop producers receive a lower effective price with the removal of deficiency payments and floor prices in the form of loan rates. The decline in crop sector income due to the elimination of government transfers is partially offset by increased production and exports. Expanded export demand and reduced imports of livestock products lead to higher incomes for livestock producers.

The farm sector loses \$9 billion in this scenario, while the U.S. Treasury saves \$15 billion in direct payments alone and additional billions from the elimination of stock/loan programs, export enhancement, and program administration. Decoupled transfers could make up the \$9 billion income loss and still save the Treasury over \$6 billion.

108. Krissoff, Barry, and others. *Agricultural Trade Liberalization and Developing Countries*. ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.

We examine the effects on developing countries of liberalizing agricultural policies in both the industrial and developing market economies. In order to undertake the analysis we utilize the SWOPSIM framework to create a static global agricultural net



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trade model that contains 36 countries/regions and 22 commodities. We find that if the industrial and developing economies liberalize their trade, world prices of most agricultural goods would increase. Developing countries' producers benefit with income increases but consumers lose with a higher food bill. Agricultural trade balances improve particularly when the developing countries participate in the liberalization process. The gains (or losses) attributed to developing countries, though, are highly skewed. With higher food costs, there are potential problems for some low-income countries and low-income consumers.

109. Landes, Maurice R., ed. *Government Intervention in the Agriculture of South and Southeast Asia*. ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.
110. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C., ed. *Government Intervention in the Agriculture of Africa and the Middle East*. ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.
111. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. "The Importance of Tropical Products in the GATT," *World Agriculture Situation and Outlook Report*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., forthcoming.
112. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C. "Policies Restricting Agricultural Competition in Developing Countries," *National Food Review*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., forthcoming.
113. Mabbs-Zeno, Carl C., and Barry Krissoff. "Does Trade Liberalization in Tropical Beverages Improve Export Revenues?" *World Agriculture Situation and Outlook Report*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., forthcoming.
Simulation models for coffee, cocoa, and tea show that under certain conditions, such as low initial taxes on production, exporters of these products stand to lose under trade liberalization as it is currently being discussed. The position any particular country takes on liberalization in these markets requires detailed review of the potential to improve trade revenue as well as balancing these effects against other economic variables affected by policy reform.
114. Roningen, Vernon O., and Praveen M. Dixit. "Assessing the Implications of Free Agricultural Trade," *Food Policy*, forthcoming.
The authors used an 11-region, 22-commodity world net trade model to study the economic implications of agricultural policy reform in industrial market economies. Their analysis shows that elimination of protectionist agricultural policies would drive up world prices for most commodities and the increases would be related to the levels of government assistance. The results also indicate that consumers and taxpayers have had to bear the burden of agricultural support and the costs to them outweigh benefits to producers by nearly 30 percent. The European Community, the United States, and Japan account for 80 percent of the income gains from multilateral liberalization.
115. Robinson, Sherman, Maureen Kilkenny, and Irma Adelman. "The Effects of Trade Liberalization in Agriculture on the U.S. Economy: Projections to 1991," in *Macroeconomic Consequences of Farm Support Policies*, A.B. Stoeckel, D. Vincent, and S. Authbertson, eds. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1989.
116. Trapido, Paul, ed. *Government Intervention in the Agriculture of Latin America*. ERS Staff Report, forthcoming.